The New-York Times.

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THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia and the Kangaroo.

DETAILS OF THE WAR QUESTION.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TICINO.

THE MONEY MARKETS.

The Royal Mail steamship *Persia*, Captain Ryrie, which sailed from Liverpool at 4½ o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th ult., also arrived here yesterday morning.

The screw steamship *Kangaroo*, Captain Sumner, which sailed from Liverpool at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 29th ult., arrived here a few hours previous to the Persia.

The news by the steamship forwarded from the Adelaide, at St. Johns, highly important details and corrections brought by the two Liverpool steamers, they unfavorable advices furnished by the Galway steamer, or still to be received, are several hours later than those by the Persia, as the former sailed on the evening of the 28th, and received dispatches from Paris the noon of that day.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Assembling Guards of Honor—Government of the Empress—Paris Under Arms—Popular Enthusiasm for War and for the Emperor—Assertions in the French Army.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, THURSDAY, April 28, 1859.

Yesterday the notes of war predominates over all other news. The sudden change in affairs announced on Thursday last threw the whole military world into confusion, and since then Paris is like a besieged town. It is beyond all doubt that the Emperor was not prepared for so sudden a change of tone on Austria; but, happily, the two great southern Hosts of military enable him to throw his soldiers as rapidly now as required to the seat of war, and then what would have been fifteen years ago a dangerous surprise is now not dangerous at all. Nevertheless great activity was required, and this has produced more or less of confusion.

On Wednesday a majority of the French people were against the war; on Thursday a majority were for it; to-day the whole nation is willing to go to war and after the first battle is fought they will be enthusiastic for it; and if Austria is not beaten to the gates of Vienna it will be because the entire and united French nation cannot do it. The French people, engaged as they are, even down to domestics, in stock speculations, have watched the progress of the peace negotiations attentively, and it is evident to every one that the Emperor has acted honorably and loyally as well toward his own people as toward foreign governments, while the conduct of Austria can only be characterized as false and treacherous. The principal prevarication of the French nation to say is, not the conduct of their Emperor, for on that point they are satisfied, but how best to practice immediately all the hypocrisy of Austria.

The excitement in Paris on Thursday evening, when the news of Austria's refusal became generally known, was very great. The evening papers, which sell ordinarily at three sous, were scrambled for at eight sous. The circulation of the *Patrie*, evening ministerial paper, suddenly ran up from twenty-five to forty thousand. Groups formed on the streets around each individual fortunate enough to obtain an early copy, and, in the excitement of the moment, forgot that they were not all acquaintances. People who were subscribers to journals only got a sight at them after they had passed through the hands of their concierge and his friends, the domestics of the house.

So little did the French Government calculate upon an immediate declaration of war on the part of Austria, that on the very day of the arrival of the refusal to accept the English basis for a Congress, bills had been posted notifying the soldiers absent from the ranks on furlough, (130,000 in number,) to report themselves for the reviews of the current year at their respective quarters. A day later these same soldiers were notified (with the exceptions of married men) to report themselves for permanent duty. Around these bills large crowds were constantly stationed, and at one of them I heard a half drunken soldier exclaim, on seeing what it was: "*Tas de feiandants! il est bien temps qu'ils fassent quelque chose!*" (The lot of lazy fellows! it is high time they should do something!)

The soldiers who were ordered to leave for Italy were given perfect liberty for the short space of time that intervened before their departure, and the result may be easily imagined; the town was full of drunken soldiers, who took at once un *petit air de conquérant*, and went reeling through the streets shouting *Vive l'Italie! Vive l'Empereur!* It is hardly necessary to mention that they generally had their sweet-hearts on their arms, and that when the hour of parting came, the demonstrations of French ecstatics were lively and affecting.

The station of the Lyons Railway, from which nearly all the soldiers start, is the scene, from morning to night, of a perpetual ovation. In the evening, when the workmen are released from their shops, the crowd at this station is numbered by thousands, and as the Regiments arrive to take their places in the long trains, the shouts, the yells, the sobs of parting friends, make up a scene of confusion quite unusual in this well-regulated city. As the trains go off, the shrill trumpets of the bands sound the charge, and the soldiers shout in chorus: *En avant pour l'Italie! Vive l'Empereur!*

So many railways converge at Paris, that from three-fourths of the Empire the soldiers can arrive soonest at the seat of war by passing through the capital. Thus we can form some idea of the number of men detailed for active service, and judging from these imperfect data, it would seem that NAPOLEON intends to make short work of it, for the stream of soldiers through the city is continual, and yet there must be more than a hundred thousand men already on or within the frontiers of Italy. Within the last half hour, three regiments of 3,000 men each, have passed my windows on their way from the Western Railway station to that of Lyons on the other side of the town. The bands were playing "*Partant pour la Syrie*," the soldiers had their knapsacks and canteens on their backs, and over these were strapped their tent-sticks, on the end of which they had placed the national flag. They were all in high spirits, and were followed and cheered by crowds of people. Many officers and soldiers had brothers, sisters or other relatives who had waited to catch a last adieu as they passed through the city, walking at their sides from one railway station to the other. It was only then that a parting could take place.

Several regiments of the Imperial Guard left yesterday, and as each regiment stopped at the Tuileries to receive its flag; (all the flags of the Guard are kept at the palace when the regiments are not on duty,) the Emperor, Empress and Imperial Prince came out to salute them. The Emperor shook hands with the Colonels, bade them God speed, and assured them that he would soon join them on the plains of Italy. A touching incident occurred on Saturday as one of the regiments of the Guard approached the Tuileries. The musicians of this regiment on coming up opposite the Palace, at the bureau of the officers of their Majesties, inquired if it was not there that was to be found the Secretary of her Majesty the Empress. On receiving an affirmative reply, she stepped out of the ranks, leading by the hand a little girl of six or eight years of age, and entering the bureau, exclaimed, "Gentlemen, I leave you my child! Conduct her to the Empress. I know she will take good care of her till I return from Austria!" Thus the mother left her child, happy in the thought that she would be well taken care of during her absence. She was not mistaken, for as soon as her Majesty was informed of the circumstance, she sent for the child, and at once gave orders that she should be well taken care of till her mother comes back from the war.

The Emperor of France will command his army in person, as will also FRANCIS JOSEPH, of Austria, and VICTOR EMMANUEL of Sardinia. NAPOLEON'S Major General or Chief of the Staff, will be the Marshal Count RANDON, who distinguished himself for his administrative as well as his military ability, in his late Governorship of Algeria.

The Prince NAPOLEON, much to the surprise of everybody, and particularly of the Guard itself, has been assigned to the command of the Imperial Guard. His Chief of Staff is to be Gen. RENAULT DE ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, until now Commander-in-Chief of the Guard. By the promotion of this officer as nominal commandant the Guard will, perhaps, not show its dissatisfaction that one has been given who is by right (ladies) and courage

The Manifesto of Count Buol.

The following is the text of the Austrian Ultimatum, transmitted from Count BUOL-SCHAUENSTEIN to Count CAVOUR, under the date of Vienna, the 19th:

"The Imperial Government, your Excellency is aware, hastened to concede to the proposition of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, to assemble a Congress of the five Powers, in order to seek a way of removing the complications which have arisen in Italy. Convinced, however, of the impossibility of entering with any chance of success upon pacific deliberations, in presence of the state of arms and warlike preparations carried on in the Sardinian country, we demanded the prompt disarmament of the Sardinian army, as a preliminary, and the dismissing of the free corps or Italian volunteers, preparatory to the assembling of the Congress. The Government of Her Britannic Majesty found this condition of just and no conformable to the circumstances of the situation, that it did not hesitate to accept it, declaring itself ready to insist, conjointly with France, upon the immediate disarmament of Sardinia, and to offer it to return a collective guarantee against all attack on our part; and to this it was well understood Austria would have paid due honor.

"The Cabinet of Turin appears only to have replied by a categorical refusal to the invitation to put its army upon a peace footing, and to accept the collective guarantee which was offered to it. This refusal caused us the deepest regret, because, if the Government of Sardinia had consented to ratify the pacific sentiments which were demanded of it, we should have accepted it as a first symptom of its intention to concur in the prompt amelioration of the unfortunate relations which have existed between the two countries for some years past. In this case it would have been open to us to furnish, by the removal of the Imperial troops stationed in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, one more proof of the moderation and forbearance with any aggressive intent against Sardinia. Our hopes having been hitherto disappointed, the Emperor, my august master, has deigned to order me to make a direct and last effort to induce the Government of his Sardinian Majesty to alter the resolution it appears to have taken.

"*Such, M. le Comte, is the object of this letter.* I have the honor to beg that your Excellency will give me contents the most serious consideration, and let me know if the Royal Government consents—yes or no—to put, without delay, its army upon a peace footing, and to disband the Italian volunteers.

"The bearer of this, to whom you will be good enough, M. le Comte, to hand your reply, has orders to hold himself at your disposal for three days. If, at the expiration of that period, he receives no answer, or one which is not completely satisfactory, the responsibility of the grave consequences which this refusal will entail will fall entirely upon the Government of his Sardinian Majesty. After having vainly exhausted all conciliatory means of procuring for his subjects a guarantee of peace upon which the Emperor *has a right to insist, his Majesty will be obliged*, to his great regret, to have recourse to force of arms to obtain it.

"In the hope that the reply which I solicit from your Excellency will be conformable to our wishes, which tend to the maintenance of peace, I take this opportunity, &c.

How Received in Sardinia.

The Piedmontese Senate met on the 25th to receive a communication from the Government. Count DE CAVOUR, in presenting the bill for investing the King with supreme power during the war, spoke as follows:

"GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to present to you the bill already voted by the Chamber of Deputies for investing his Majesty with full powers during the war. I have exactly and faithfully explained in the other Chamber the facts which have preceded, and the grounds which have suggested this measure. I trust I have demonstrated that his Majesty's Government in the late negotiations as fulfilled all the spirit of conciliation consistent with its dignity. It is with satisfaction I learn that the great Powers and public opinion in Europe have been unanimous in passing a severe judgment on the refusal of Austria. To what I stated in the other Chamber I must add what has taken place since. On Saturday afternoon the Austrian envoy bearing Count BUOL's dispatch, already enumerated, arrived. This dispatch invites Sardinia to disarm and to dissolve the Italian volunteers immediately; it demands a precise and categorical answer within three days, and makes our non-adhesion a *casus belli*. This fact, while it confirms the necessity of the proposed law, renders it also more urgent, and I am sure the Senate will consider it such in every respect. Gentlemen, to unite all the powers of government in a single hand at critical periods, temporarily to renounce the use of certain liberties, is not only the fruit of a sudden emotion, but also a necessity of mature prudence. The most illustrious names in history for political wisdom have set us the example. Hence I cannot but feel that the resolution which the representatives of the people have not hesitated to adopt will be sanctioned by the Senate, conspicuous for so much wisdom and experience. If on the one hand the difficulty of the time requires this act of confidence, which leaves the constitutional institutions untouched, on the other hand there never was a prince who deserved that confidence in a higher degree than VICTOR EMMANUEL.

It is already known by telegraph that the bill was unanimously voted by the Senate.

A dispatch from Turin of the 27th says: "A royal proclamation by the King of Sardinia to the *army has been published to-day at 6 o'clock.* The following is a summary: The King regards the *demand to disarm as an outrage to himself and the nation*, and has therefore repelled the demand with disdain. *The King calls to mind Italy's cry of anguish*, and says: 'I will be your captain. I have proved your valor on the field of battle by the side of my illustrious father. This time you will have for your comrades the gallant French soldiers, your companions on the Tchernaya whom the Emperor has sent to support and defend our just and civilizing cause. Forward to victory! Let our banners announce to you that our object, like our war cry, is Independence of Italy!'"

The French Counter-Manifesto.

The following is the statement made on the 26th by Count WALEWSKI, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Corps Legislatif. The statement was drawn up by order of the Emperor:

"The state of Italy, aggravated by the administrative measures adopted in the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom, had determined the Austrian Government to make, since last December, armaments which soon assumed a character sufficiently threatening to arouse the most serious alarm in Piedmont.

"The Government of the Emperor did not see those difficulties arise without showing itself anxiously occupied as regards the consequences they might have for the peace of Europe. Not being in the case of intervening directly to propose itself the means to prevent them, it nevertheless eagerly welcomed the overtures which have been made to it. Full of confidence in the sentiments of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty, as well as in the intelligence of her Ambassador at Paris, the Government of the Emperor sincerely applauded the mission of Lord COWLEY to Vienna as a first attempt of a nature to prepare a *rapprochement*, and it was with no less real satisfaction that it learnt that the ideas exchanged between the Ambassador of England and the Austrian Government were of a nature to provide elements for negotiations.

"The proposition to hold a Congress, presented at the same moment by Russia, responded most happily to that situation, by calling the five Powers to participate equally in the discussion of a question of European interest; the Government of the Emperor did not hesitate to make known that it adhered to that proposition.

"In adhering to it likewise, the English Government deemed it advisable to precise the bases of the eventual deliberations of the Congress. Those bases are:

"1. To determine the means by which peace may be maintained between Austria and Sardinia.

"2. To establish how the evacuation of the Roman States by the French and Austrian troops could be best effected.

"3. To examine whether it is suitable to introduce reforms into the internal administration of those States and of the other States of Italy, whose administration should offer defects that should tend evidently to create a permanent and dangerous state of trouble and discontent, and what such reforms should be.

"To substitute for the treaties between Austria and the Duchies a confederation of the States of Italy between themselves, for their mutual protection, internal as well as external.

"The Government of the Emperor displayed as much eagerness in acquiescing without reserve in those bases of negotiation as it had shown in accepting the proposition of a Congress.

"The Austrian Government had, on its side, given its assent to the meeting of a Congress, accompanying it with some observations, but without making formal and absolute conditions, and everything seemed to lead to the hope that the negotiations might shortly be opened.

"The Cabinet of Vienna had spoken of the previous disarmament of Sardinia as of a measure indispensable to assure calm in the deliberation, and it made it, later, an absolute condition of its participation in the Congress. This demand having given rise to unanimous objections, the Cabinet of Vienna substituted in its stead the proposition of a general and immediate disarmament by adding it as a fifth point to the bases of the negotiations.

"Thus, gentlemen, while France had successively accepted, without hesitation, all the propositions which had been presented to her, Austria, after having appeared disposed to lend herself to the negotiations, raised unexpected difficulties.

"The Government of the Emperor did not the less persevere in the sentiments of conciliation which it had taken as guide to its conduct. The English Cabinet, continuing to occupy itself with the most honest solicitude with the means of obviating the delays which the question of the disarmament brought to the meeting of the Congress, had thought that the 5th point brought forward by Austria might be entirely if the principle of the general disarmament were immediately admitted, according to regulate its execution at the opening itself of the deliberations of the plenipotentiaries.

"The Government of his Majesty consented to so-

[illegible] that combination. They remained, however, to be determined if, in that stage of things, it was necessary that Germany herself should subscribe previously to the principle of the general disarmament. It did not appear that such a sacrifice could be imposed upon the Germanic Government if it was excluded from the deliberations of the Congress; but such a very considerable armed elements of a nature to create serious anxiety could not remain inactive in presence of pacific declarations. The Government of the Emperor declared to the British Government that it was disposed to instruct the Cabinet of Turin to give immediate assent to the principle of a general disarmament, provided that all the Italian States should be invited to take part in the Congress.

"You are already aware, gentlemen, that, modifying that suggestion in a manner to conciliate all contradictions, the Government of her Britannic Majesty presented a last proposition, based upon the principle of the general, simultaneous and immediate disarmament. The execution thereof was to be regulated by a convention, in which Piedmont should be represented. The Plenipotentiaries should meet to peruse that convention should itself have been fixed, and the Italian States should be invited by the Congress to treat with the representatives of the five great Powers in the same manner as at the Congress of Laybach in 1821.

"The Government of the Emperor wished to manifest again the conciliatory disposition by adhering to that last proposition, which was also accepted without delay by the Courts of Prussia and Russia, and by which the Piedmontese Government also declared itself ready to conform.

"Yet, at the very moment when the Government of the Emperor thought it might nourish the hope of a definitive success, we learned that the Court of Austria refused to accept the proposition of Her Britannic Majesty, and addressed a direct ultimatum to the Sardinian Government. While, on the one side, the Cabinet of Vienna persists in not consenting to the admission of the Italian States to the Congress, the meeting of which it thus renders impossible; on the other hand, it demands from Piedmont to place her army on a peace footing and to disband her volunteers—that is to say, to concede without delay, and before Austria does, that which it had already granted to the Powers under the sole reserve of coming to an understanding with them about it.

"I need not bring into relief the character of this step, nor dwell longer upon it to demonstrate the sentiments of moderation which, on the contrary, have never ceased to animate the Government of the Emperor. If the reiterated efforts of the four Powers to maintain peace have met with obstacles, our conduct publicly attests that those obstacles did not come from France. Finally, gentlemen, if war is to be the result of the present complications, the Government of his Majesty will have the firm conviction of having done everything which its dignity allowed it to prevent that extremity, and it is not upon it that the responsibility can be made to rest. The protestations which the Government of Great Britain, of Russia, and of Prussia have addressed to the Court of Austria, attest that full justice is already rendered to us in that respect.

"In presence of the state of things, if Sardinia is menaced, if, as everything leads it to be presumed, *her territory is invaded*, France cannot hesitate to respond to the appeal of a nation her ally, to which she is bound by common interests and traditional sympathies, regenerated by a recent confraternity in arms and by the union contracted between the two reigning Houses.

"Thus, gentlemen, the Government of the Emperor, *strong in the constant moderation and the spirit of conciliation* which have never ceased to inspire it, *calmly awaits the course of events, having the confidence* that its conduct in the different phases (*péripéties*) which have recently succeeded each other, will meet with the unanimous approval of France and of Europe.

THE RUSSO-FRENCH TREATIES.

How Received in England.

From the London Times, April 27.

France and Russia have declared that alliance *which has long been suspected, and which has always* been a probability in every European embroilment. Though so often hinted at, and so conformable to the precedents of a century, the intelligence is most startling. We now understand the proposition of a Congress, which so opportunely interrupted Lord COWLEY'S mediation; at least, it is no longer indecorous to recognize the true motives of conduct so opposed to the interests of peace. This event, or this avowal, has changed in a moment the whole aspect of affairs. Austria, after all, had some justification for what otherwise seemed an unaccountable precipitancy. It is too clear that interests more potent than passion were the secret springs of her menace to Sardinia, and that not only Italy, but the East and the Rhine, are menaced in the contingencies of the threatened war. France is counting the cost as if for a great prize. The Emperor demands a loan of £20,000,000 and a contingent of 140,000 men for 1859. Lord CLARENDON hit the truth in describing the proposition of Russia as the invitation of one despotic Government to another despotic Government to compel a third despotic Government to give its subjects free institutions. Nothing of the sort was intended, and the proposal was a blind, the success of which does no credit either to our Diplomatists or our Ministers.

From the Times, April 28.

We believe we may state from authority not likely to prove incorrect that the provisions of the treaties just concluded between France and Russia—for we understand there are two—are of this import:

"*By the first treaty Russia binds herself*, in the event of France being at war with Austria, to assist *France by the cooperation of her fleets in the Baltic* and the Mediterranean, and moreover, to place an army of observation, of not less than 80,000, on the Austrian frontier. *This is the first treaty*, and it is obviously directed immediately against England. France can have nothing to fear from the navy of Austria. If she seeks to strengthen herself at sea, it must be against some first class naval Power, and what other is there than England. This treaty is an agreement between France and Russia to unite the fleets of the two empires in order to keep the Navy of England in check, while one or both of the contracting parties may be engaged in effecting some object hostile to the interest or the security of Great Britain. It is plain that the parties to this compact do not count upon the neutrality of England; and the existence of this precautionary treaty, is in itself, a proof that the enterprises which are thus to be practiced, are such as it would be impossible for England to allow to pass unchallenged.

The Russian Army of Observation is no less significant than the unity of the Imperial navies. This corps will, of course, be employed to excite insurrection among the Hungarian and Sclave subjects of Austria, and it requires no great stretch of imagination to foresee how quickly the flames would rise, and how far they would spread. We cannot call the character, nor measure the scope of the secret understanding which has prompted this offensive alliance, perhaps the great design may rest upon the Rhine on the one side, and may comprehend the Principalities, or even lean upon the Bosphorus on the other. It is hard to believe that so small a matter as an Italian war could have rendered necessary such gigantic precautions against the Navy of England, or such menacing demonstrations against the eastern provinces of Austria.

It may have been foreseen that the intentions of the two allied despots must provoke the resistance of all Germany, and render necessary the blockade of the ports upon the Baltic; and it may have been considered that, however peaceable may be the intentions of England, the contemplated impediments upon her Baltic commerce might render her absolute neutrality scarcely possible.

The second treaty seems to have been suggested by some knowledge or suspicion of the intended action of Austria, for it provides that, in case Austria should invade Sardinia, Russia shall war against her within fifteen days of her violation of the Piedmontese soil. No union can be closer than that which these treaties create. In the event of Austria invading Sardinia, the two fleets will sail together in the Baltic and in the Mediterranean, and the Army of Observation will occupy Hungary.

These preparations being made, and all things being ready, it was not to be expected that Austria would be allowed to retire from the position in which her precipitate summons to Piedmont has placed her. Nor, on the other hand, would Sardinia herself be permitted to abdicate her dangerous and unenviable position as the advanced guard of the French army, and the first victim of the newly-developed enterprise. Recent circumstances would appear to argue that Austria was not thoroughly well-informed of the alliance about to be cemented, or that she had not learnt the extent or stringency of its provisions. She seems to have started like one who has trodden upon a coiled serpent as she put forth her first step towards Piedmont, and found these treaties in her path. She at once yielded to the ultimate proposal of England, and agreed to delay her declaration of war upon the conditions suggested by Lord MALMESBURY. But the conditions were too late. The aggressive Powers saw their advantage; and, whatever veil of decent hesitation may be thrown over the proceeding, the Powers who have been tempted to declare themselves will unquestionably persevere. Austria feels she must fight, and she has shown no slackness in accepting the necessity. Punctual to the hour she had named, her col-umns were in motion, and on Tuesday night 130,000 men crossed the Ticino. The French, too, are advancing, both by way of Genoa and of Mont Cenis; and Sardinia, we fear, has already begun to feel some of the slights which a small State always suffers from a great ally. It is said that the language of the French at Turin is already changed in tone, and that the protectors are not choice in their terms of scorn for the means of defence possessed by the protected. Perhaps Count CAVOUR may now recollect what happened in Lombardy in 1796, and how the fathers of the present Frenchmen treated the people they then professed to liberate. The forced contributions from Milan and from Modena, the confiscations at Venice, the storm and sack of Pavia, the shooting of the magistrates of the great cities in cold blood and the plentiful rapine of the peasantry by French dragoons, the spoliation of the masterpieces of art—all these things have their records, and now must force themselves upon the memory of those who might have remembered them at an earlier and more useful season. It is now, in all probability, too late. Austria and Sardinia are thrice committed. The Italian chiefs must fight in order that the victory may [illegible] their

If both were what they would, when cut their throats, draw back and settle their own quarrels, hurried on pretence to the allies. Europe can by compulsion and make peace during the conclusion. That, however, is scarcely to be hoped for. Austria is marching as if to an assured victory, and Sardinia to her fate. The disbandment of the hope of obtaining the peaceful cause of the expected prey.

There are strange proposals suddenly revealed and they offer us no very promising future. Still we adhere to what we have already said. Let us long as the alliance is confined to Italy, or to the Sardinian and present settlement of the Italian question, we need take no active part in it. If, however, the tide of aggression should roll beyond those, if France and Russia should attack Austria to Germany—Russia seizing, perchance, the moment when the best of European of France should be tied up in the Italian war—then, indeed, the case would become an imperious one for the consideration of Europe, and the first principle of self-preservation would demand of us to consider whether we can better avert the danger by the Continent of Europe, or by our own seaboard. These are awful questions, although we have no pledge that one has not irrevocably committed himself to a rash policy, and that she is still willing to make some sacrifices in the interest of peace. *Lord Cowley's* mission produced the best effect, and would, had not the Russian proposal for a Congress intervened, have been crowned with success. Our Ambassador at Paris is intimately acquainted with the feelings and wishes of the French Emperor, and in his intercourse with Count BUOL speedily established a basis on which France and Austria might work together to produce satisfactory settlement of the Italian question. It is therefore with indefinite satisfaction we learn that Austria has consented to receive the propositions of the Congress, which, some time, we are also profoundly convinced that the existence of a great German Power is essential for our own safety.

The *Times* of the 30th says with respect to the two treaties, or pseudo-treaties, or engagements between France and Russia, we have nothing essential to retract.

In fact, it is not in the nature of a secret treaty, to be known in its details within a week after signature, but the main facts are, we fear, beyond a doubt.

Views of Others of the London and Paris Press.

The *Daily News* asserts that no such treaties exist as those described by the *Times*, and says that the convention or agreement to constitute a treaty which has been signed by the two Powers belongs to the large class of diplomatic documents on that which England signed with Austria at an early period of the Crimean War.

The *Herald* says it has the best authority to state that no secret treaty has been signed between France and Russia. The Russians have merely agreed to place 50,000 men in observation on the Gallician frontiers of Austria.

The *Herald* has, at the same time, a telegraphic dispatch from Turkey, to the effect that a Russian army of 80,000 men have crossed the Danube, thereby threatening the Gallician frontier.

THE FINAL REPORT AT NEGOTIATION.

Fresh Offer of English Mediation.

From the London Morning Herald, April 29.

We are enabled to state that her Majesty's Government received, yesterday, the official declaration of the acceptance by Austria of the mediation proposed by England. The promptitude with which Austria has acceded to this last proposal on the part of our Government, will, we believe, have a beneficial effect. *Our rulers have acted throughout this complicated affair with right imperiality*, which cannot fail to make a favorable impression on the various parties in the quarrel. Lord DERBY'S speech must have convinced our own public, as well as the people of other countries, that by her Majesty's present advisers the interests and honor of England will, either in war or peace, be directed with energy and discretion. The great object now has been to preserve the balance of power, *which, we know, with the exception of a short interval*, has existed for nearly half a century. The disturber of European tranquility, whatever he may be, will not find it long an accomplice. We hail the ambassador not on the part of Austria as a pledge that she has not irrevocably committed herself to a rash policy, and that she is still willing to make some sacrifices in the interest of peace. Lord COWLEY'S mission produced the best effect, and would, had not the Russian proposal for a Congress intervened, have been crowned with success. Our Ambassador at Paris is intimately acquainted with the feelings and wishes of the French Emperor, and in his intercourse with Count BUOL speedily established a basis on which France and Austria might work together to produce satisfactory settlement of the Italian question. It is therefore with indefinite satisfaction we learn that Austria has consented to receive the propositions of the Congress, which, some time, we are also profoundly convinced that the existence of a great German Power is essential for our own safety.

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The New-York Tribune

New-York, Wednesday, May 11, 1859.—P. M.

The reported resignation of Mr. Gladstone, at the threatened opening of Parliament, does not appear to be confirmed. Mr. Disraeli has announced his intention to bring forward his Reform bill on the 26th inst., and Mr. Gladstone is expected to be present to oppose it. Lord Derby's Government is evidently not yet ready to go to the country, and the Opposition are not prepared to force a dissolution. The Reform bill will probably be withdrawn, and the Ministry will remain in power for the present.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the Emperor Napoleon has left Paris for the seat of war, and that the Empress Eugenie will accompany him as far as Lyons. The Emperor has issued a proclamation to the army, in which he says that he has left the Empress Regent in charge of the Government, and that he has confidence in the patriotism of the people. The Emperor has also issued a proclamation to the Italians, in which he says that he comes to Italy to free her from the Alps to the Adriatic. He declares that he has no ambitious projects, and that he will not keep a foot of Italian soil for himself. He says that he will not treat for peace without the consent of Victor Emanuel, and that he will not sheathe his sword until Italy is free from the Alps to the Adriatic.

The Austrian army is reported to be concentrating at Verona, and the Austrian Emperor is expected to arrive there to-day. The Austrian Minister at Berlin has left for Vienna, and it is said that Prussia has refused to join Austria in the war against France. The Austrian Minister at Turin has demanded his passports, and left for Milan. The Austrian Consul at Genoa has also left for Milan. The Austrian Consul at Leghorn has left for Florence. The Austrian Consul at Nice has left for Turin. The Austrian Consul at Marseilles has left for Milan. The Austrian Consul at Ancona has left for Bologna. The Austrian Consul at Venice has left for Verona. The Austrian Consul at Trieste has left for Vienna. The Austrian Consul at Civita Vecchia has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Naples has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Palermo has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Messina has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Malta has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Corfu has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Patras has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Athens has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Smyrna has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Alexandria has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Cairo has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Beirut has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Jerusalem has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Damascus has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Aleppo has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Tripoli has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Tunis has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Algiers has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Constantinople has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Odessa has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Moscow has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at St. Petersburg has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Stockholm has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Copenhagen has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Hamburg has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Bremen has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Frankfort has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Munich has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Stuttgart has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Carlsruhe has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Darmstadt has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Dresden has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Leipsic has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Berlin has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Vienna has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Prague has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Pesth has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Hermannstadt has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Bucharest has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Belgrade has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Ragusa has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Cattaro has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Trieste has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Venice has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Verona has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Milan has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Turin has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Genoa has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Nice has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Marseilles has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Lyons has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Paris has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Calais has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Ostend has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Antwerp has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Rotterdam has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Amsterdam has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Leeuwarden has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Groningen has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Utrecht has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Arnhem has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Nijmegen has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Maastricht has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Liege has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Brussels has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Ghent has left for Rome. The Austrian Consul at Bruges

MUSICAL.

GRAND PIANOS
WOODWARD, IMPROVEMENT IN
GRAND PIANOS
STEINWAY & SONS' NEW STYLES
STEINWAY & SONS
WAREROOMS, No. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS
AT WAREROOMS
No. 112 Fifth-ave.

LADD'S SQUARE GRAND PIANOS CAN
BE BOUGHT AT WHOLESALE
Manufacturer's Prices,
At LADD & SCHLOSSER'S,
No. 112 Fifth-ave.

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A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS
AT WAREROOMS
No. 112 Fifth-ave.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PA-
TENTED SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 596 Washington-st., Boston.
Factory, Nos. 548 to 556 Albany-st.

BRADBURY PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 423 Fifth-ave.

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LADD'S SQUARE GRAND PIANOS CAN
BE BOUGHT AT WHOLESALE
Manufacturer's Prices,
At LADD & SCHLOSSER'S,
No. 112 Fifth-ave.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT NEW
AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS
Of all kinds
At LOWEST PRICES.
CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 652 Fifth-ave., corner 52d-st., 1st door.

CHICKERING & SONS,
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 156 Fifth-ave.

MANUFACTORIES OF
CHICKERING & SONS,
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms, No. 156 Fifth-ave.

LOWER & WINKELMAN,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANO-FORTES.
Warerooms, No. 204 Fifth-ave.

CHEAP GOODS TO-DAY AT NO. 237
Canal-st., corner of Sullivan-st. A LARGE LOT OF
BLANKETS WILL BE SOLD
at 50c. per pair, 65c., 75c., 87½c., 90c., 95c., 98c., 99c., $1 per pair, and upward; also a large lot of
BED QUILTS
at 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, $3, $3 50, $4, $4 50, $5, $5 50, $6, $6 50, $7, $7 50, $8, $8 50, $9, $9 50, $10, $10 50, $11, $11 50, $12, $12 50, $13, $13 50, $14, $14 50, $15, $15 50,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The arrival of the Liverpool steamship *Europa* and Hamburg at this port, yesterday morning, supplies us with details of European news for the week ending on the morning of April 30. It will be remembered that the steamship *Arabia* sailed from Queenstown on the morning of April 16, and consequently the intelligence now received covers the period of fourteen days. The most important item of news is the fact that the Austrians had crossed the Ticino and commenced the invasion of Piedmont. The *London Times* of the 20th says:

"The Austrians have crossed the Ticino in force, and have occupied Novara, Mortara, Vigevano, and Pavia. The Sardinian army has retired behind the Sesia and the Po, and has taken up a position between Casale and Valenza. The Austrian army is said to be 200,000 strong, and the Sardinian army 70,000. The Austrians have also occupied Lodi, Pizzighettone, and Cremona, and have thrown a bridge of boats across the Po at the latter place. The Austrian army is now in full march upon Turin, and the Sardinian army is retiring before it. The Austrians have also occupied Piacenza, and have thrown a bridge of boats across the Po at that

NEWS BULLETIN.

THIS MORNING.

Chicago, Wednesday, April 11—P. M.

The fire at Cockran, Wis., last night, destroyed seventy-five buildings, involving nearly all the business places on Main street. Not a grocery or dry goods store is left. The loss is estimated at $200,000 to $300,000. No further particulars have yet been received.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, April 11—P. M.

The Commercial Gazette's Cleveland special says: "Bell's Opera House, on the east side of Monroe, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, $50,000; insurance, $30,000. The fire originated in the basement, and is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The building was owned by Mrs. Bell, widow of the late Charles Bell, and was leased by Wood & Co. Mr. Wood's loss is $10,000; insurance, $5,000. The building was one of the best known in the city, and was considered a valuable piece of property. It is almost certain that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as the building was entirely vacant, and there was no fire in the vicinity. The fire was discovered by a policeman at 4 o'clock this morning, and when it was first seen the flames were bursting from the windows of the second story. The building was a three-story brick, and was erected in 1867. It was occupied by Wood & Co. as a variety store, and by Mr. Wagenhorst, of London, Ohio, as a hall. The Mayor, Mr. Wagenhorst, of London, and a number of the audience were injured by jumping from the windows. The building was valued at $50,000, and was insured for $30,000. The insurance companies interested are the Ætna, of Hartford; the Home, of New-York; the Hartford, of Hartford; the Phœnix, of Hartford; the Continental, of New-York; the Niagara, of New-York; the Western, of Toledo; the Commercial Union, of London, England; the Liverpool and London and Globe, of Liverpool, and the Queen, of Liverpool. The agents of the companies interested could not be found this morning, but it is understood that they will pay their losses. The Fire Department was assisted by the Police Department in the work of saving property. The Fire Department of Cleveland is one of the best in the country. The Police Station was in a very dangerous condition, and, as it nearly collapsed while the police were in the building, it is a wonder that no one was killed. The Police Station was one of the oldest buildings in the city, and was considered unsafe for police purposes. It was built in 1836, and was originally used as a church. It was sold to the city in 1857, and was used as a Police Station from that time until the present. The building was owned by Mrs. Bell, widow of the late Charles Bell, and was leased by Wood & Co. The loss is estimated at $10,000; insurance, $5,000. The building was insured for $5,000 in

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FINELY FURNISHED, FIRST-class, 4-story, brown-stone house and lot No. 12 East street. House built in 1857, and just put in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. Lot 25x102, with stable in rear. Will be sold low, as the owner is about removing into the country. For particulars apply on the premises, No. 17 East 32d-st., or to H. MASON, No. 8 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY dwelling located at the southwest corner of 26th-st. and Lexington-av., in perfect order; lot full size; a large part of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, inquire of MORRIS MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank; Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, A FINE STORE property, No. 415 6th-av., west side; 2 stories and cellar. Croton and gas; size 20ft. 6in. by 65 ft. deep, on a first-class business street. Lots built up. Price $6,500—$4,000 may remain. Apply to J. R. MASON, No. 376 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A VACANT LOT ON THE SOUTH side of 20th-st., near 5th-av., 20x90 feet. Also, one on 20th-st., near 6th-av., 20x100 feet, made to suit purchasers. Enquire of T. F. WELLS, No. 167 5th-av.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, ARCHITECtural designs for country houses constantly for sale at the newspaper and general agency office, No. 129 Nassau-st., near Madison-square. No charge for plans not approved of.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS, HIGH-stoop, brown-stone dwelling houses, well finished on the corner of 50th-st. finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13,500 and $14,500. Apply on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.

WITH A WATER FRONT OF 1,300 FEET.

The beautifully located property at Verplanck's Point, 42 miles from the City of New-York, containing 100 acres, including woodlands and pastures, unsurpassed for beauty of location by any property on the river. For particulars, apply to JOHN COOK & CO.,
No. 49 Cedar-st., New-York.

ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, on Echo Bay, New-Rochelle, consisting of 30 acres of land overlooking the Sound, having a water front on three sides of a quarter of a mile, with a good boat dock. The handsome residence is built of stone, 2 stories high, and contains over 20 rooms, a gardener's cottage with 6 rooms, carriage-house, stables, ice-house, bowery; 4 good wells and fine springs; a large brick building, three-stories, 30x100, with an 8-inch well built 16 in. thick; also a brick stable, 40x60. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and all the results of good taste. The mansion is situated on high ground in the middle of a six-acre square of large forest trees, about a thousand fruit trees, in bearing, of the choicest varieties of pears, apples, plums, cherries, peaches, &c.; small fruits in abundance; 700 quarts of berries was picked in one day alone last year. The number and variety of ornamental trees, shrubs, &c., are too numerous to mention in an advertisement, and must be seen to be properly appreciated. Will be sold with or without the furniture, &c. Also for sale, a beautiful location on Davenport's Neck, Locust, having five water fronts, as a desirable house in course of erection. Also, several very choice lots in the VILLAGE. For particulars, inquire of TRADDEUS DAVIDS, Box, 127 and 129 Nassau-st., where a lithographic view of the place can be seen.

N. B. It is one of the healthiest places in the Union, and less than half a mile from the railroad station.

FOR SALE—GLEN POINT, ON THE NORTH RIVER—Between West Point and Newburgh, overlooking the river, and lying between Idlewild Glen and a deep ravine. The grounds are open in the centre and covered by a peach orchard; sides heavily wooded; the entrance is shaded and romantic; containing about ten acres of land. For a person who desires a quiet, secluded spot in the midst of a growing neighborhood, a rare opportunity is offered. Also, about 10 acres extending from Idlewild Brook to the Newburgh road; has a fine building site and river view, and possesses almost every variety of fruit that a family would need; it has 200 cherry, 3 grape vines, half an acre of raspberries, one quarter of an acre of currants, apples, currants, Lawton blackberries, &c., all in bearing. Also, many fine old trees. A new house with the advantages of an old one. Distance from New-York, 60 miles. Daily communication by steamer Thomas Powell, and steam-ferry from Cornwall. Apply to Rev. Mr. PARMORE, Riverside Farm, Box 2,000 P. O., New-York, or of JAMES G. ROE, on the premises, Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—FOR SALE, AT Westchester Station, nearly the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 40x36, built by day's work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage-house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole grounds are in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres, are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and flowers, and command a fine view of the Sound. The situation is one of the most healthy and pleasant on the line of the Harlem Railroad, and but 13 miles from the City Hall. It will be sold for $12,000, and a portion of the purchase money remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to J. HARRIS, No. 211 Front-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, AT AUCTION, at the Orange Hotel, in Orange, N. J., on MONDAY, May 14, at 4 o'clock P. M., a very valuable House and Lot, situated on Main street, Orange, within a few minutes walk of the railroad station, and convenient to the principle churches, schools, and stores of the town. The house is two stories high, with attic and basement, handsomely finished, and in good order. The lot is about 67 feet wide, in front and rear, by about 150 feet deep. The property is very eligibly located and will form a desirable residence for persons doing business in New-York.

Also, at the same time and place, a lot of land about 80 feet wide, on said Main-street, with a dwelling house thereon, well adapted for a business location.
JOHN L. BLAKE, Atty.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A large three-story house, 25 by 42, containing 18 rooms, are hard and soft water, with 2 acres land, with fruit trees in full bearing; an excellent well of water in the cellar, eistern in rear; the water from each is brought into the house by force pumps; situated in the village of Mariner's-ville, Staten Island, two miles from Rossville, where 2 boats ply daily, at from 10 to 12 cents; each 45 minutes from the City. Also, a lot 100 by 125 feet, one quarter of a mile of the Staten Island Railroad Depot; distance one of a mile from Prince's Bay. A most delightful place for bathing and fishing. For further particulars, apply to SAMUEL EDDY, No. 61 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT PEEKSKILL—A BEAUTIFUL residence with 2 acres of ground, part of which is covered with a splendid grove of native forest trees; house two-story frame, filled in with brick, well built and in perfect order; also BRICK; contains 14 rooms, is handsomely situated, and commands a most extensive view of the river and adjoining country; fine garden, and an abundance of fruits of different varieties. Apply to P. S. BULKLEY, No. 45 Wall-st., Jonascy Court.

TO LET AT NEWBURGH, N. Y.—A LARGE and beautiful house, in complete order, with water and gas throughout, situated at the north end of the village, commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country, formerly occupied by L. P. Dodge, Esq. For further particulars, inquire of Jas. G. MAITLAND, Newburgh, or in D. McDOWELL, No. 61 Park place, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT STAMFORD, CONN., A BEAUTIful country residence, about 10 minutes ride from the depot, with 10 or 20 acres of good land, if wish for; handsome shade trees of full growth, and fruit trees in full bearing of the most choice kinds. The house is airy and convenient, with hall through; the outbuildings are good. For terms, apply at No. 712 Broadway, or of CHAS. P. HOLMES, on the premises.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with carriage house, stable and three acres, at Sing Sing. The dwelling is spacious, finished in the finest style, with gas and other improvements; has splendid river and mountain views, and is ten minutes walk from depot. Possession immediately. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE HUDSON, a new cottage, a few minutes' walk of steamboat or depot, a most delightful location on high ground, surrounded with fruit and shade trees; will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to LEWIS B. BYRES, No. 39 Park row, New-York City, or of Dr. BOYD, at the depot or at Tarrytown.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A TWO-STORY frame house; also, a large garden already planted, and in order for the season, in the beautiful town of Newtown, within forty minutes ride of the City. Enquire of J. R. ROBINSON, Main-st., Near Middle.

TO LET OR LEASE—A HOUSE SUITABLE for a farmer, with several acres of garden and use of New-Utrecht Bay, seven miles from the City. Enquire of the premises, ready to LOUIS D. BADEN, No. 76 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck, on the North River, in Dutchess County; house 30 feet square, with kitchen attached; 2 stories high; contains 10 rooms, with bath-room and pantry. For further particulars, apply to GARRETSON, HUNTER & CO., No. 71 Wall-st., N. Y., or E. J. GARRETSON, Rhinebeck.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND 2 ACRES OF LAND, with a very nice cottage and a fine garden, in Westchester County, the other side of Pelham Bridge. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For terms, apply to
W. C. R. ENGLISH, 34 Wall-st.

TO LET—TWO BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES, SITUated in the village of Fordham, very convenient to the depot of the Harlem Railroad—one furnished. Will be let for the Summer. Inquire of E. B. HOLMES, No. 169 Broadway, or Mrs. M. E. BERRIAN, Fordham.

NEWPORT COTTAGE TO LET—FURNISHED—Situated on the road to the Fort, commanding a view of the Bay and Ocean. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Madison-place, next to corner of Waverley-place.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET—A COUNTRY PLACE, comprising nine acres of land, with large house, barns, &c., twenty miles from New-York, with which there is hourly communication by Railroad. Apply to J. F. ALLEN, No. 135 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—COUNTRY SEAT AT Port Richmond, Staten Island, three minutes' walk from the ferry house 25x36. Price $2,000; rent $250. DINGEE & HOLDEN, Nos. 9 Nassau, and 13 Pine-sts.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR exchange for City or Brooklyn property—In perfect order, and everything a gentleman can require for a country residence. Queens County, Long Island. Apply to WM. H. BRIDGENS, No. 120 William-st.

FARMS.

DUTCHESS COUNTY.—SUPERIOR FARM, 226 acres, ¼ mile from River, of which 15 has a fine view, 1 mile from Staatsburgh depot, 2 from Hyde Park. Dwelling with 12 rooms, barn, sheds, corn-house, &c. Crops nearly all in. Plenty of fruit and shade, brook and springs. For sale very low and only $6000 down.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 1 Pine-st.

TEXAS AND MICHIGAN LANDS FOR SALE.—Fourteen hundred acres of land located in Titus County, Texas, known as the "Isaac Bare" tract. Also, 200 acres of land located in Berrien County, Michigan, heavily timbered. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—160 acres, with excellent soil, fences, fruit and timber, spacious buildings, spring brook for dairy purposes or irrigation, a few minutes' ride from Goshen, in a beautiful farming district. Diagram, &c., with
R. EDDY & CO., No. 61 Liberty-st.

FURNITURE.

COTTAGE ENAMELED FURNITURE.—Elegant suites for City and country from $25 and upwards, stained in rosewood, oak and ebony finish, &c., &c., ornamented in flowers, fruit and fruces. Mattresses, spring beds, &c., at the old established Eagle Enameled Furniture Manufactory, No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theater. Goods carefully packed for the country.

A GREAT CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED TO those in want of furniture or bedding, or to those desirous of entering into the business; if not sold at private sale by the 26th inst., will be sold at auction, with the good will, &c., of a first-class business; long established; the whole or part of the stock can be had at a great sacrifice. Apply to No. 1,066 Broadway, between 20th and 30th sts., New-York. Four or five upholsterers wanted.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME CARVED SUITE OF rosewood furniture.—Etagere centre and side tables, rosewood bedstead, bureau and washstand to match, mirrors, vases, lace curtains, mahogany and black walnut chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c. No. 237 West 34th st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 211 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by E. JOHNSON, No. 400 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

CHAMBER FURNITURE—ENAMELED AND grained in every color and style, warranted to give entire satisfaction. Spring-bed bottoms on hand, and bedding of every description made to order, by E. G. WOODBRIDGE, No. 6 Gallatin-pl., near Canal.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON CORK SCREWS—Wholesale and up to stores free of charge. Circulars sent on receipt of stamp. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOBY, No. 107 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY. —A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of bottled ales, in wooden kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 96 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH, AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 2, 3, 5, and 10 gallon kegs, or by the dozen, for sale at the family wine-store, 82 and 84 Cedar-st. C. T. MEIDENBURG, Jr.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE STORE LATELY OCCUPIED BY Messrs. Ball, Black & Co., Broadway, corner of Prince-st., and recently altered and fitted up in the most elegant and tasteful manner. Also, the basement and cellar of No. 261 Broadway, at present occupied by Messrs. Warren & Co. as a Furniture Warerooms. For further information apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 261 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, Jr., 261 Broadway.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 283 FIRST ST. WITH basement and cellar. No. 310 William-st. also 2 Workshops in the rear building, to rent up to 15 workmen in each story, to let with or without steam power. Also, the 4th and 5th stories of store No. 310 William-st. to let. Inquire of CHARLES PRIMROSE, Jr., premises, or by inquiry of M. J. GILBOODY, No. 13 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-BASEMENT house, No. 302 West 21st-st., between 7th and 8th aves. House all in complete repair, and in good condition. Also, a first class, light basement three-story brick house, eight blocks from the ferry, Brooklyn; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of Dr. GLOVER, No. 4 Jane-st.

TO LET—THE ENGLISH-BASEMENT HOUSE No. 171 West 37th-st., between 7th and 8th aves. House in fine order. The present occupant leaves for the country, and will sell any or all the furniture &c. if desired. Will rent house low to a good tenant. Inquire of S. H. LANE, No. 37 Bond-st.

TO LET—A LARGE THREE-STORY AND BASEment house, No. 43 Clinton-place, between 9th-av. and University-place. The House contains the modern improvements, and is now entirely in order. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, 150 10th-st., near 3d-av.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT BROWN-STONE HOUSE, No. 20 21 East 20th-st. The house was built for the occupant also of a small family, and contains nine Sterling Croton water, ranges, stationary wash tubs, bath-room, &c.; rent $600. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 150 10th-st., near 3d-av.

$350—FOR RENT—THE LOWER PART OF A first-class brown-stone front House, No. 152 West 20th-st., consisting of two basements, two parlors, and four rooms on third floor; House contains all the modern improvements. Inquire of W. H. ALLAIRAN, No. 1,220 Broadway, corner of 30th-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE ENGlish basement house No. 146 East 12th-st., near 2d-av. The house is commodious and contains every convenience. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 150 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

TO LET—THE LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWNstone English basement house No. 16 Livingston-place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to THOS. MACFARLAN & SONS, No. 150 East 10th-st., near 2d-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison-st. Superior location for commission or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VANVLIET, at the malt house at the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR THREE YEARS, THE neat three story brick dwelling, No. 26 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.; has all the modern improvements. Apply to BRADY & SPROULS, No. 21 Fulton-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 416 6th-av.

TO LET—SOME OF THE BEST OFFICES IN THE Park Bank Building; Also, the 4-story house No. 40 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st. Apply at the Bank, No. 5 Beekman-st.

TO RENT—FOR A GENTEEL FIRST-CLASS private boarding-house, a 4-story brown-stone front dwelling house, one door from 8th-av., on 31st-st. None but first-class parties need apply. H. W. BENEDICT, Northwest corner of Broadway and 36th-st.

TO LET—SECOND STORY, FRONT BASEMENT, and one room on fourth floor of house No. 12 Bleecker-place, 23d-st., between 6th and 8th aves., only to a small family. Rent $400.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CHURCH IN 24TH-st., near 9th-av. For terms inquire of J. M. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av. Possession immediately.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the Times Building. Apply at the Times Office.

TO LET—SECOND FLOOR NO. 36 SPRUCE-ST., with a fine office attached. Now in use as a leather store. Inquire of A. L. DENNIS & CO., 36 Park-row.

TO PLUMBERS, UPHOLSTERERS OR OTHERS wishing a store and shop room.—Store No. 123 Bowery, with a 3-story rear building, to let or lease. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 161 Allen-st., from 12 to 1, or after 7 P. M.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—OFFICES TO LET.—Southwest corner of John and William sts.—entrance on John-st.—second loft, or third floor, very light, accessible. Croton and hoisting. Will be let in one loft. J. W. TIBBERSLEY, No. 44 Bond-st., 9 to 11, E. Mark's corner store.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK—WILLIAM H. SMITH, Plaintiff, against ODIAH L. SHELDON, WILLIAM L. HARRIS, HORACE B. SHELDON and LUCIUS M. SHELDON, Defendants. Summons for money Demand on contract. (Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 9th day of April, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of twelve hundred and sixty-four dollars and seventy-four cents, with interest thereon, as claimed in said complaint, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, April 9, 1860. LUTHER R. MARSH, Plaintiff's Attorney, No 271 Broadway, ap21-law6w*Th* corner Chambers-street, New-York.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—ABRAHAM HATFIELD, plaintiff, against THOS. STANFORD, and REBECCA his wife, WILLIAM H. BOWNE and THOMAS B. BOWNE.—Summons for Relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To Thomas Stanford: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester at the Court House in said county, on the 19th day of April, 1860, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, in the Town of Westchester, County of Westchester, State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 13, 1860.
JAS. P. SANDERS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
ap14-law10w*Th* Westchester, N. Y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against STEPHEN W. MERCH, late of Norwich, in Connecticut, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Samuel T. Hyde, No. 27 Chestnut-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 19, 1860.
ja20-law6m*Th* ANN E. MERCH, SAMUEL T. HYDE, } Administrators.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN MOHRMANN, Jr., late of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT BENNER, Counselor-at-law, No. 76 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1860.
ja13-law6m*Th* GOERD MOLLER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 71 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 19th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 19th day of January, 1860.
ja20-law6m*Th* GEO. MACKENZIE, Adm'r.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN JACOB GOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the Subscribers at the office of Robert Benner, Counsellor-at-law, No. 76 Nassau-st. in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Jan. 12, 1860.
JOHN G. STEARNS, } Executors.
ja13-law6m*Th* HENNESER H. BROWN, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 245 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 14, 1860.
HENRY ROBINSON, } Ex'rs.
MATTHEW DALY, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated March 7, 1860.
MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administratrix.
mh8-law6w*Th*

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BETWEEN TWENTY-SIXTH AND FORTY-second and double-decker SILVER WATCH, with silver fob-chain, two gold keys and gold ring. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 5 West 31st-st., and receive the thanks of the owner, who is a poor colored woman.

LOST—MAY 11, ON THE H. R. R. CARS, BElow Manhattanville or in Harlem-st. stage, a gold-enameled MOURNING PIN, marked "Wm. W. D." and "A. D., died Aug. 15, 1849." The finder will be suitably rewarded on leaving it at MORTON & GRINNELL'S, Park-place.

FINE ARTS.

A CARD.—THE FINE ARTS.—THE SUBscriber respectfully announces that in consequence of his departure for Europe, he will dispose of, at public sale, during the present month, his collection of pictures, including the well-known picture of "Christ" by WASHINGTON ALLSTON, and a small but choice specimen by EUGENE VERBOECKHOVEN, together with a number of works of art by painters of established reputation. Notice of the time and place of exhibition will be given one week previous to the sale. J. F. BEAUMONT, No. 510 Broadway.

ARTISTS, TEACHERS AND SCHOOLS are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now selling the best English canvas, oil and water colors, brushes, easels, drawing-paper, &c., at much lower prices than any other house in the city. All the materials for fresco painting. W. SCRAUL, No. 481 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLARD'S CELEBRATED SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 30 West 38th-st.

The Spring Term commences April 2, 1860.

The following Professors and Teachers are engaged for the present year: Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., Rector of Trinity Church; Rev. Prof. Isaac Ferris, D. D., Rector of St. Peter's Church; Rev. Prof. Wm. R. Gurney, Rev. Prof. H. Brown, Rev. Charles Cookson, Rev. Prof. Wm. Adams, D. D., Rev. Prof. Edwin Wells, Rev. Wm. Van Pelt, Rev. Philip H. Tully, Rev. Dr. Berrian, Rev. Alex. C. Street, Rev. Prof. Lorenzo Sabine, Rev. Gov. Slade, Rev. Prof. Newport, U. S. Navy, Rev. Prof. Norton, U. S. Army, and numerous others.

MR. G. VANDENHOFF,
No. 9 East 16th-st., 4th-av.
ELOCUTION.

ELM-PARK COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—The Rev. Dr. Richards & Son, Principals. The Spring term of 12 weeks will commence on the first Tuesday in May. The Institution has an established reputation for the last twenty years, and pupils have been received from the best families in the country. Terms moderate. Circulars will be sent and inquiries answered on application to the Principals, or T. A. WATKINSON, No. 20 Nassau-st.

P. S.—Dr. Richards & Son can be consulted for three days, at the aforesaid place, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

NORWICH COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Summer term of this classical and scientific boarding school for boys opens on the 7th Wednesday in May. The location is one of the pleasantest in the State. Pupils are prepared for College or business. For circulars, address the Principal, Rev. J. A. Reed, Norwich, Connecticut, or apply to Fayerweather & Co., Stationers, No. 60 Wall-st., New-York, or at 2 P. Cheever's Bookstore, No. 346 Broadway.

BALLSTON SPA INSTITUTE.—AN ENGlish and Classical School for Boys. Summer limited to forty. In this School boys are fitted for business or College. The Summer session of twenty-two weeks begins May 2. For circulars, &c., address the Principal at Ballston Spa, N. Y.
The Rev. H. J. REELY,
C. D. REELY, } Principals.

TUITION AND BOARD, IF REQUIRED, TO A SON of Rev. Edmund Townsend, having been for several years devoted to the education of youth, can refer to the parents of the children confided to her care. Terms moderate. Summer vacation. Instruction in piano-forte, singing, and water-color drawing, by Miss E. ANTHERAL.

AN ENGLISH LADY DESIRES A FEW more pupils to teach business languages, by which easy and simple style may be written, families visited upon, and those who cannot attend to various occupations, attend during the day, can meet in class of eight or more, by addressing a note or calling at No. 643, Houston-st., corner of Wooster.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, NORWALK, CONN.—Delightful and healthy location, ocean of access. Special attention paid to young pupils. Terms $180 per annum. Parents desirous of placing their children in a good school in the country are invited to examine his circulars, sent on application to the Principal,
C. H. WHEELER.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE.—$120 A YEAR pays board and tuition in common English. Experienced gentlemen instructors at the head of each of the departments. Extra charges for Classics, Drawing, Painting and Piano Music. Excellence and economy the motto. Write for a catalogue. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Both sexes. Students received any time. For particulars, address the Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y., or D. G. HUBBARD, Esq., No. 63 Broadway.

B. A. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—LEXington-av., corner 37th-st. Instruction thorough, discipline efficient. Experimental lectures, with apparatus, to illustrate Natural Philosophy and Chemistry; terms moderate.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—Private French and English Classical School, with fine playground and gymnasium, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE HAS been transferred to the new and elegant buildings Nos. 16 and 18 East 20th st., between Madison and 5th aves.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Pastor,
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—THE TWENTY-third term commences MONDAY, May 2. Circulars giving full particulars may be obtained at E. SCOOLEY'S Bookstore, No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York, or of A. NEWMAN, A. M., Principal.

A. H. WHEELER, TEACHER OF WRITing and book-keeping, and ornamental writer, No. 236 Broadway, corner 15th-st. Arithmetic by an able teacher. Rooms open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

WANTED—SIX MISSES FROM SEVEN TO THIRteen years of age, to board and receive instruction. Address Mrs. D. D. OWEN, Preceptress, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y.

THE UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL receives pupils in its Primary, Commercial and Classical Departments at any time during the term for classes or college.
ISAAC FERRIS, Chancellor.

THE MISSES MERRER'S BOARDING and Day School for Young Ladies will be removed to No. 32 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th aves., on May 2.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REMOVE their Day School for young ladies, on May 1, to No. 126 Madison-av., one door below 30th-st.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION TO take charge of and educate the children of a family without the assistance of a nurse; she would also direct the reading of older pupils; she has been accustomed to such a charge and can give the highest City references. Address E. N., Box No. 137 Times Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN OF SUCCESSFUL experience in teaching desires an immediate situation; he is a college graduate and a member of the Presbyterian Church; no objection to the South. The best references and testimonials given. Address MANTENOY, Oxford, Chester Co., Penn.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A POSITION AS teacher of English, French, and music, or any of the above, in a school or family in the country. Terms moderate. Address A. R., Box No. 168 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN WITH A LONG EXPERIENCE in teaching Italian, Spanish and French, should like to have a few more pupils. He gives lessons also in the evening. Address C. S., Box 3,291, Post-office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CONFIRMATION.

This "Holy Rite" will be administered in St. John's Chapel (Hudson-square, Varick st.,) on the third SUNDAY after Easter, (15th inst.) Services commence at 10½ A. M.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS' ASSOCIATION.—The ninth Anniversary of the National Woman's Rights' Association will be held at Mozart Hall, Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Lucretia Mott, Ernestine L. Rose, Caroline H. Dall, the Rev. Antoinette Brown Blackwell, and Wendell Phillips. Mrs. DALL will speak on "Mary Wollstonecraft and Margaret Fuller;" Mrs. ROSE, on "Education of Women;" Mrs. BLACKWELL, on "The Practical Injustice arising from Society's Estimate of the Menial Functions of Women." Admission, 10 cents. A meeting for business will be held at same place at 3 o'clock P. M.
ELIZABETH CADY STANTON, President.
SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.—THE FIRST REformed Presbyterian Church, Dufield-st., Brooklyn, between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-sts., is now completed and will be opened for Divine Service on SABBATH, the 15th inst. Service in the MORNING, at 10½ A. M., by the Rev. G. R. McMILLAN, (Pastor elect;) in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ P. M., by the Rev. JOHN M. MOLROD, D. D., of New-York; and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Prof. T. W. J. WYLIE, of Philadelphia; after which, the Rev. G. R. McMILLAN will be installed Pastor of the Congregation. The public are respectfully invited.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—THE Anniversary will be held at the Church of the Messiah, No. 728 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by eminent speakers.
The Festival will be held on FRIDAY EVENING, at Dodworth's Hall. Music, refreshments and brief speeches will be provided. Tickets to the Festival, at 50 cents each, may be had of the officers, and at No. 823 Broadway.
D. B. HALSTEAD,
Chairman Anniversary Committee.

FIVE POINTS.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE Five Points House of Industry will be held, at the Academy of Music, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free. The Rev. M. FRASE, and Rev. E. L. CUTLER, Dr. COOK, and the Hon. E. F. RAYMOND will address the meeting. A collection will be taken up. Exercises by the children of the Institution.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE AMERICAN Tract Society, Boston, will be held this THURSDAY, A. M. at 10 o'clock, at the Church of the Puritans, Union Square.
Hon. Geo. N. Briggs, Ex-Governor of Massachusetts will preside; and the Rev. Dr. Kirk, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and the Rev. Mr. Vrooman of China, will address the audience.

LEE-AVENUE SABBATH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.—Boys' meetings every THURSDAY NIGHT. Doctor WORLEDAT, the eloquent Syrian Lecturer, will speak on The Manners and Customs of the Syrians, THIS EVENING. The Rev. J. D. NORTHROP, of New-Haven, will preach in Lee-av. Church, NEXT SABBATH.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Anniversary Exhibition of the Pupils of this Institution will be held at the Academy of Music on THURSDAY, May 12, at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets of Admission, at 25 cents, may be had at the door.

LECTURES.

EULOGY ON JUDGE JAY.—AT THE REQUEST of a meeting of the citizens of New-York, held January 12, 1859, Frederick Douglass will deliver a eulogy on the life and character of the Hon. WILLIAM JAY, at Shiloh Presbyterian Church, Prince, corner of Marion-st. on THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1860. Admission 12 cents, at the door.
JOHN PETERSON,
CHARLES L. REASON,
JAMES MCCUNE SMITH, } Committee.

LECTURE—BY AUGUSTUS DE B. HUGHES, Esq., on the Promises of Art, before the Christian Association of the N. W. P. R. D. Church, (the Rev. E. D. Crane's,) 22d-st., between 23d and 7th aves., in the lecture-room of said Church THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admittance free. The public are invited to attend.
E. P. MALTBY, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF GRAY MARES, SOUND and kind, match and single, and a fine family horse and mare, gentle and sure, 7 years old. Can be seen at 227, New-York, or at STABLE in stables, Love-lane, Brooklyn.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, April 2, 1860, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Fifty-first st. Depot, as follows, viz.: Express Trains, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 3:30 P. M., 5:30 P. M. and 7 P. M. Mail Train, at 4 P. M. Accommodation Trains, 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 1:30 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M. and 11 P. M. Harlem Express Train connects at Williams with Express Train for Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Whitehall, Montreal, &c. Harlem Express Train connects at Chatham with Express Train for Albany, Troy, Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c. Harlem Express Train connects at Dover Plains with Express Train for Albany, Troy, Hudson, Catskill, &c. Harlem Express Train connects at Millerton with Express Train for Albany, Troy, Hudson, Catskill, &c. Harlem Express Train connects at Millerton with Express Train for Great Barrington,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GIST OF NEW-YORK DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE.

CONSOLIDATED 6 CENTRAL APRIL 30, 1860.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE COMPTROLLER AT HIS OFFICE UNTIL 12 M. OF THURSDAY, the 24th inst., for the purchase of the Stock created by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the City of New-York," passed April 30, 1860, and the Acts amendatory thereof, to the amount of $1,000,000, or any part thereof, at not less than par and accrued interest, payable in the Stock to be purchased.

Bidders will state the amount they desire to purchase, and the rate of interest thereon, and must deposit with the Chamberlain, in cash, a sum equal to 5 per cent on the amount of their bids, which will be returned to those whose bids are not accepted.

Bidders will be present in person or by attorney at the opening of the bids, when the highest bid will be accepted, and the others rejected.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals must be in the following form:

To the Comptroller of the City of New-York:

The undersigned hereby offers to purchase $ ..... of the Consolidated 6 per cent Stock of the City of New-York, created by the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the payment of the Floating Debt of the City of New-York," passed April 30, 1860, and the Acts amendatory thereof, at the rate of ..... per cent, and accrued interest, payable in the Stock to be purchased.

Dated ..... 1860.

Signed .....

Residence .....

WILLIAM BARNES, Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, APRIL 21, 1860.

$5,000 WANTED ON BOND AND MORTGAGE. Address ..... Box No. 1,787 Post-office.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, No. 64 COURTLANDT-ST., up-stairs, Room No. 4.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1860, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 8th proximo, inclusive.

JAS. VICKORY, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT has been declared by the Trustees of the Mechanics' Banking Association, payable on demand to the Stockholders or their legal representatives.

A. A. LOW, President.

NEW-YORK, April 21, 1860.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A